

those who have determined to support Mr. Van Buren, be his opinions on this or any other subject what they may, that he has accompanied the declaration that Congress possesses the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery within the District of Columbia, with an explicit avowal of his disapprobation of the exercise of that right, and with a sort of pledge, that, should he be elected President, he will put his veto upon any act which may be passed by Congress confiscating the Slave property of the District. This is all "seeming fair," but it should not recommend the possessor of such opinions to the confidence and support of a slaveholding community. NO NORTHERN MAN, who concedes the right of Congress to act upon this subject, should be trusted by the South! A Southern man, entertaining this opinion, would be harmless; because his interest, if nothing else, would prevent him from giving it a practical recognition: But we have no such guarantee in the case of a Northern man. His interest would lie in the opposite direction—and interest and opinion thus concurring, who can doubt which way the scales will incline, in a nearly balanced state of parties? Who can doubt, if the Abolitionists were strong enough to pass a law emancipating the Slaves of the District, that Martin Van Buren, as President, believing that they had a right to pass such a law, would dare to encounter their hostility by the application of the Veto? Who believes that he would desire to do so? He must be a more credulous believer in the sincerity and virtue of politicians, than we are, who suppose such a thing within the range of possibility—and as for Mr. Van Buren, he is the very last man whom we should regard as being capable of such an act, under such circumstances. He has been treacherous to more than one engagement, without any thing like the same motive to instigate the treason—and "what has been, may be again." But even were his sincerity unimpeachable, we repeat, that no Northern man, especially one of admitted ambition, and dependent of its gratification mainly upon Northern influence, who concedes the right of Congress to emancipate the slaves in the District, can be trusted by the South, no matter how strongly he may protest, while he is bidding for Southern votes, against the exercise of the right. It is trusting too much upon a single contingency—a contingency, in this case, as feeble as "the spider's most attenuated web."

Mr. Van Buren's past history furnishes us with just cause to dread his official action on the subject of Slavery, in any aspect in which it may be presented to him. In 1829, he opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless she would bind herself to forbid the existence of Slavery within her limits. In 1821, he voted, in the New York Convention, for the extension of the right of suffrage to free negroes. And in 1822, he voted so to clog the introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida, as, if he had been successful, would have filled up that then newly acquired region with free laborers, and eventually made it a "Free State" and an Abolition Factory, on our Southern frontier! All these facts prove that he has a leaning towards Abolitionism—and at least furnish reason enough why the South should distrust him.

#### From the Western Carolinian

Mr. Van Buren, and the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.—Mr. Van Buren has at length yielded to the solicitations of a number of gentlemen from Jackson in this State, and has given his views upon this, to the South, vital question. They ask him whether Congress has or has not the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? This was a plain question, and admitted of a plain answer. Did they get it? No; Mr. Van Buren is not a man to give plain answers to plain questions, but he resorts to his usual style of mystification. Instead of saying at once that Congress had or had not the power, he talks about the "inexpediency" of the matter, and how much he is opposed to any action upon the question; with a final admission that Congress does possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. How is this? Is it or is it not giving up the whole question? Does the abolition party in or out of Congress claim any more? Do they pretend that they have the right to abolish slavery in the States? All they want, and all they contend for, is the abolition of Slavery in the District, and the right to do this is admitted by Mr. Van Buren, whom the slaveholders of the South are told they must vote for by the apostates to the South, who live among us. But they say it is inexpedient, and they want to touch the question. Suppose our ancestors had merely told the people of Great Britain that it was inexpedient to tax them without representation, while they at the same time admitted the right of the British Parliament to do so, could they ever have obtained for us the form of Government we now have? No. We would still have been but dependent colonies of the British crown. Our ancestors knew too well the nature of man to make any such admission: they denied the right—they would not yield an inch. Are we of the South not placed precisely in the same situation? Suppose we admit, as Mr. Van Buren and some of the recent representatives of the South do, that Congress possesses such a right, and merely tell the party who are for abolishing slavery, that it is inexpedient, will they not do it in the end? If we even convince them now of the inexpediency of the measure, can we always do it? If we give up the right now, will they not determine on the expediency hereafter? Yes, if we admit the right of Congress to legislate upon this question, we give up all. But we hope and trust that the people of the South will never give up this sheet-anchor of our safety. We hope and trust that the Van Buren men of the South will never yield this ground. We implore and beseech the intelligence of the Van Buren party of the South to ponder before they make the leap. Let no feeling of party strife make you forget the importance of this question. What is the success of this aspirant for the Presidency, or that, when compared with this great question? We don't deny that we are party men, but upon this question we most solemnly denounce that party success has had nothing to do with the formation of our opinions. We have arrived at them from the honest conviction of our judgment, after the most careful survey of the whole ground. Once put the ball in motion—once abolish slavery in the District, and we are gone, or reduced to the sad alternative of defending our property with our lives. The right of property is sacred—Government has no right to take any more of it than is necessary for its support, and whenever any government attempts to do so, it becomes a tyranny, and ought not and will not last. To advocate the reverse of this proposition would be to advocate the most odious doctrine of the Abolitionists—the Fanny Wrights and the Owens.—We again beseech the friends of the South, let them belong to what party they may, to be upon this question as one man—to put themselves in the pass, and never yield it alive.

Expense Lining.—We had thought the prices of every article of provision in our market high enough; but in New York it is far worse, viz: a pair of ducks \$2.50; pair of chickens \$1.50; beef 12 to 16 cents per lb. eggs 6 cents each. In Mobile, we learn that beef is worth 37½ cents per lb. a fine Turkey \$5.00; and eggs \$1.50 per dozen.—Fayetteville Obs.

#### From the Wilmington Advertiser.

GEN. DUDLEY.—It has become so common a weapon of party warfare to asperse and misrepresent our public men, that private enmity chuckles at a nomination, as affording it a safe intrenchment for its attacks, while partisan cunning looks to it as a rich field for the exercise of its powers, in deceiving the simple, and imposing on the credulous.

We are led to these remarks by an attempt which is making to pervert to the injury of Gen. Dudley, a resolution introduced by him at a political meeting in 1823. To prevent further misconstruction, and as an act of justice to the General, (particularly incumbent on his then friends, who voted unanimously for its passage) a copy of the resolution is now laid before the public: "Resolved, That this Society recommend to the friends of Gen. Jackson in this State, to support no other person for Congress, the General Assembly, or any other important appointment of a political nature, than a genuine friend of Gen. Jackson, provided he be capable and honest."

Can any one object to the measures here recommended? Is it not advocated in theory and adopted in practice, by all who are actuated by principle, consistency or honor? The resolution surely conveys no illiberality or impropriety of sentiment, but merely professes a preference for political associates, if qualified by honesty and ability. "Principles, not men," was once the watchword of the Republican Party, and here the sentiment is but embodied.

The letter of acceptance to the Wake Committee, too, has been used with similar design, and like dishonesty of construction. Political illiberality and narrow sectional feeling, have been attempted to be deduced from its by disingenuous quotations; by tearing passages from their context and giving them a significance which the letter does not convey, and which it is evident its author never designed. Thus he is made to object to Mr. Van Buren, because "he is not one of us. He is a northern man."

Such a quotation may suit the graduates of the Albany school, and may be consistent with the present standard of political honesty, but it betrays great moral turpitude. The language of the letter is, "He (Mr. V. B.) is not one of us. He is a northern man in soul, in principle, and in action," and continues to explain why he is not one of us, by referring particularly to the Tariff and the Abolition Question; the great leading and dividing subjects between North and South. Does any one pretend that upon these questions Mr. Van Buren is a Southern man in feeling—that he thinks with us, or has ever acted with us! The letter points to no accidents of birth or residence; evidently alludes to no sectional or geographical distinctions, but to great and immutable principles, which are vital to the South.

Had the writer been capable of an argument so merely *ad captandum*, or had his ambition been paramount to his patriotism, the disclaimer of his friends would have been hushed, and he might have arrayed the Southern feeling and employed the prejudices of his fellow-citizens as the ladder of his performat. But his opposition was to the man and his principles, not to the place of his birth or residence, and we know him well enough to be assured that he would not, for the suffrages of the People, have played the Demagogue, or so prostituted his self respect.

#### JUSTICE.

THE AMALGAMATION AND LEGERDEMAIN CANDIDATES.

#### From the Alexandria Gazette.

Mr. Hardin's speech—"Scraps."—The following very singular paragraph appears in Mr. Hardin's speech on Mr. Adams' resolution relative to the loss of the Fortification Bill.

"In this approaching election the world will bear witness that Kentucky, amongst her other great virtues, boasts the proud one of gratitude. I know that one of her sons, in whom she is well pleased, has been selected to run on the Van Buren ticket for Vice President. This a New York manoeuvre; it is sop to Jowier. Kentucky will not bite at the bait. We would delight to do honor to the candidate for Vice President; he has also won his fame in deeds of noble daring; but he must recollect that if a man marries a woman below him in the grades of society, he elevates her to his level; if above him, he brings her down to his own caste. So is the fate of the candidate for Vice President.

Speaking of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Hardin said. It has been visible to the whole American People for some years past that General Jackson has been, and is now, ambitious of designating his official successor; and that all his power, influence, and patronage, have been directed to the elevation of his favorite, whose only recommendation is his servility, sycophancy, and abject flattery of the President, one who weeps when he frowns, and laughs aloud when he smiles; and who has no merit but what is reflected on him from General Jackson. Like the moon, he shines by a borrowed light altogether.

Mr. Van Buren claims the Presidency as a paternal estate by descent; he arrogates to himself, by a magical kind of inheritance, the glories achieved by Jackson in the last war. The party cannot meet to do any thing for him unless it be on the 8th of January, the day when the Western hunters won the victory at Orleans. I do not know whether it is most calculated to excite our laughter, or indignation and contempt, at seeing the glory obtained on that day transferred from the West to N. York—a State, during our revolutionary war, only famed for tories.

#### Latest from Florida.

From the Savannah Georgian, of March 24.

The steam packet Florida, Capt. Hebbard, arrived here last evening from Black Creek, via Jacksonville.

Col. Twigg, of the 4th regiment Infantry, Major Mountfort, of the 2d regiment Artillery, and Major Lear, of the 4th Infantry, with Capt. Marks, of the Louisiana Volunteers, were among the passengers. These officers left Fort Drane on Saturday last, where Gen. Scott remained with the forces under his command. The whole army is in fine health and spirits, and in excellent discipline, and will be prepared to leave Fort Drane on or about the 25th inst. for the banks of the Withlacoochee, (Gen. Gaines' battle ground.) There Generals Scott and Eustis, and Col. Lindsay, with their immediate commands, are to unite—Gen. Eustis having moved on Saturday last from Volusia, and Col. Lindsay being on his way from Tampa.

If the Indians do not comply with the terms of the treaty, it is Gen. Scott's intention to make them do so, peaceably if they will, or forcibly if necessary.

The Floridians, not in the field, are generally returning to their homes in the vicinity of Micanopy and elsewhere, expecting, as they have been assured, that the Indians will comply with their agreement with Gen. Gaines.

Gen. Gaines set out from Fort Drane on the 14th inst. on his way to Tampa, via Tallahassee and St. Marks.

Gen. Scott arrived at Fort Drane on the day before.

The agreement made by Gen. Gaines with the Indians, with the terms of which we are furnished by Capt. Marks, is to the following effect—that the Indians and their chiefs should retire beyond the Withlacoochee, and there remain peaceably until the wishes of the Government are known—that commissioners would be sent them by the proper authorities, to express those wishes, and that the chiefs should assemble at any time and place, when and where they should be required.

Oseolo, Jumper, Albert Hajo (Crazy Alligator) all Indians, with Abram (Principal Adviser of Micanopy) and Cesar, both Indian negroes, were present at the interview on the part of the Indians; and the officers who, at the request of Gen. Gaines, were present, were Capt. Hitchcock, of the 1st Regiment Infantry, Capt. Marks of the Louisiana Volunteers, and Adjutant Barrow, of the same.

We understand that in consequence of some misunderstanding between Col. Twigg and the Commanding General, respecting Brevet rank in the field, Col. Twigg will forthwith repair to New Orleans and resume his duties as Commandant of that station. Major Mountfort is also on his way to New Orleans, and Major Lear has received a furlough for the recovery of his health.

We sincerely regret that the army should be deprived at this time of such gallant and experienced officers, who showed by their endurance of privations on their march from Tampa, and the alacrity with which they repaired to the field of danger, what the country could reasonably expect from them in action—if an action with the enemy should indeed be necessary.

The general impression when these officers left Fort Drane was that the war was at an end. No hostile Indians have been seen by our Army since Gen. Gaines left the Withlacoochee. Most of the friendly Indians, with Black Dirt, their chief, have returned to Tampa, deeming their services no longer necessary.

We regret to add that Lieut. Izard survived his wound but five days.

It was thought from the smoke seen to rise in different directions near Fort Brooke (Tampa Bay) that the Indians were in the neighborhood in some numbers. On the night of the eighth, a company of Florida volunteers, under the command of Major Reul, started on a scouting party. After marching ten or twelve miles they discovered an Indian Camp, containing a considerable number of hostile Indians, some say fifty or sixty. These instantly took the alarm and fled in every direction, without firing a gun. Three of them were killed as they attempted to swim a river. The whites took six horses, a number of spades, cooking utensils, &c. which the savages had left, and returned safely to Fort Brooke.

#### FROM TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Texas to his friend in New Orleans:

"By the latest information, Santa Ana was upon the frontiers, with from 6 to 8,000 men and was determined upon the extermination or expulsion of the whole population of Texas. In his first essay to effect this object, his vanguard, commanded by Cos, made an assault upon the Alamo (the citadel) of Bexar, and was repulsed, accounts say, with the loss of 500 men; but if we make due allowance for exaggerations, the Mexican loss will probably turn out to be some 50 men.

"The contest will doubtless be bloody, and, if the Texian army should be defeated upon the frontiers, they will be compelled to retreat to the Colorado, as there is no line of defence to the west of that river that can effectually be defended, although they may make a temporary stand at the Guadalupe, until the population in their rear can flee across the Colorado."—Bulletin.

There is a point inconceivably fine between the offence and the charm of familiarity.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, to his friend in Salisbury, dated March 12th, 1836.

"I am glad to see you organise with so much zeal and activity for the coming contest. I hope you will be able to carry the State for White.—Van Buren's prospects are evidently on the wane, and but for the popularity of Gen. Jackson and the patronage of the Federal Government, he would be distanced. Pennsylvania is certainly against him."

An intelligent looker on at Washington says that defeat is stamped on the face of Van Burenism. "Its high tone is greatly abated by the march of events in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and is obviously humbled since the beginning of the winter. Van Buren has few friends and few real admirers. He is too frigid to have friends, and too middling in his abilities to gain admirers. His partisans are rallied by the spoils, and are complete mercenaries. Were power and fortune to frown on the Kinderhooker, they would side with fortune, not with the Magician. —, who knows him well, and is a close observer, says he is depressed, more so than he has ever known him. Go ahead! The country is a little misled by man-worship, but is fast righting. The favor and attempt of Gen. Jackson to appoint him his successor, now Mr. Van Buren's stay and reliance, will ere long be the mill stone to sink him. Mark the prophecy!"—Richmond Whig.

#### THE DEPOSITE BANKS.

We have made room to-day for a Tabular Statement of the condition of the Banks in which the Public Money has been placed; from a particular examination of which, every intelligent reader will derive information, some of it curious and instructive. The following is a recapitulation of the aggregates of the table:—National Intelligencer.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$42,336,088 27
Treasurer United States	28,339,744 61
Public Officers	2,439,135 36
Due to Banks	14,879,161 45
Contingent fund	840,270 87
Profit and loss, discount and interest	3,189,932 83
Circulation	26,343,088 36
Private deposits	15,943,033 64
Other liabilities	5,337,045 82
Difference	1,370 20
	\$139,170,171 43

#### MEANS TO MEET THEM.

Loans and discounts	\$65,439,908 64
Domestic exchange	37,149,935 39
Real estate	1,815,238 04
Due from Banks	15,712,977 35
Notes of other Banks	9,573,089 53
Specie	10,198,659 34
Foreign exchange	406,542 98
Expenses	96,591 46
Other investments	8,777,228 79
	\$139,170,171 43

The Currency.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a Circular to "Receivers of Public Monies, Collectors, Disbursing officers, and Deposit Banks of the U. States," in which, after reciting the order given in April last, prohibiting the receipt after Sept. 30, 1835, of any note less than \$5, on account of the Government, he goes on to forbid the receipt or payment of any note less than \$10 after the 4th of July next.

He then requests the Deposit banks not to issue any notes less than \$5 after the 4th of July next, nor any less than \$10 after the 3d of March 1837. "It is believed," continues the Secretary, "that the amount of gold which by that time shall be coined at the Mint, will be sufficient to admit of the convenient substitution of it for small notes, in a much greater extent than at present; and it is deemed reasonable, that whilst the deposit banks have the use, without interest, of unusually large sums of the public money, they should make some further temporary sacrifices to obtain and circulate gold, and in other respects to enlarge the specie basis of our circulating medium. From these considerations, and from the liberal spirit evinced by most of the public depositories in a late correspondence with them on this subject, it is confidently expected that, in this state of things, they will cheerfully comply with the above requests, and with all others which have been made by the Department, with a view of improving the currency; nor will it, I trust, be considered unjust or impolitic, while the deposit banks shall continue to enjoy great privileges from the Treasury, to regard a neglect or refusal by any of them to comply with those requests, as sufficient cause for discontinuing the employment of such banks as a fiscal agent."

The Banks are here very modestly informed that they must obey or be discharged. The Secretary closes with an intimation that orders will hereafter be issued to apply the above regulations to all notes under \$20; and that he acts under authority from the President!

We regard this as an unwarranted interference with the concerns of the States, and we trust that it will be resisted, in the Southern States, at least. The Legislatures of the States have chartered Banks with the privilege of issuing Notes of such denominations as they suppose will suit the convenience and interest of their citizens. The President of the United States, having no *recto* upon these laws, and no *direct* mode of setting them aside, adopts the *indirect* one of refusing to receive or pay such of these notes as he may think proper to suppress, and also to proscribe such of the Banks as may dare to exercise their rights in defiance of his will. Who constituted him a judge

of what kind of Bank Notes are proper to be circulated in North Carolina? It is clearly an encroachment on the rights of the States, which has already produced inconvenience, and is calculated, if carried out as the President desires, to produce much more. But we hope it will be resisted.—Fay. Obs.

#### LITTLE ROCK, (ARK.) FEB. 10.

We are informed that the inhabitants of that portion of this Territory south of Red river have, in fact, separated from the Government of Arkansas and of the United States, and are taking measures to incorporate themselves with Texas. Judge Ellis, James Clark, Esq., and Mr. Carson, late of North Carolina, are among the Delegates to the Texian Convention. We are sorry for it—for we look upon it as a most rash and unadvisable step. Texas is at present in a state of anarchy. She cannot be aided by the United States, unless in violation of solemn treaties. If she become independent, she must either be attached to the United States, or become one of those little petty independencies, without either means, national standing, dignity, or power; never anything more than nests of pirates. If her citizens have any hopes of ultimate prosperity and happiness, those hopes are founded solely on the prospect of hereafter becoming a part of these United States. The Republic of Texas, by itself would be nothing among nations. Why then leave our great Republic, and become a part of that which is no government and where their only hopes will rest on again obtaining what they are now throwing away?—Advocate.

Horrid Murder.—On Friday the 18th inst. a man named Hugh Horsford, was shot dead while ploughing in his field by William North; their had been a previous misunderstanding between the parties, when North, threatened to kill Horsford; on the morning of the murder, North purchased a gun at a neighboring store, with which he perpetrated the deed. After the murder, he was immediately arrested, and is now in jail awaiting his trial—both resided in Rockingham, N. C. Horsford was married, and has left a wife and several children.—Danville Reporter.

#### From the Charleston Courier.

CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

The Charter having been now passed by the Kentucky Legislature, the four States of Ohio and North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, have, by Legislative Acts, given their formal assent to this grand enterprise, which the people of Ohio, to whose Southern border, the road is expected to extend, have hailed the scheme with an enthusiasm which assures us of their cordial cooperation. The next step to be taken will be to cause the necessary surveys to be made to ascertain the practicability, expense, and probable profits, of the work. By South Carolina some appropriation has been made for this object. The State has appropriated for this purpose \$100,000, and has appointed Commissioners to carry out the objects of the appropriation into effect. The following gentlemen compose this commission, viz: R. Y. Hayne, Col. Abm. Blanding, the Hon. Rufus H. H. Jones, Dr. F. Jones of Laurens, Dr. Thomas Smith of Society Hill, Charles Edmonston, Esq. of this city.

The members of this Board met a short time since in this city, (with the exception of Col. Blanding, who was absent in Kentucky), were organized, and entered upon their duties. They adjourned to meet again at Columbia, on the 20th March. It is expected they will enter upon the prosecution of their task. We understand that preliminary arrangements have already been made, by which the Board will be enabled to secure the services of an efficient Corps of Engineers, and that as soon as the season permits, the surveys of the mountains will be commenced; and it is hoped that such progress will be made in these surveys, as to enable the Commissioners to lay before the Convention, which will be assembled at Knoxville on the 1st of July next, ample information for their guidance. We expected that all the States interested in the project, would be fully represented in that Convention, as it cannot be doubted that the success or failure of the work will in a great measure depend on the impulse to be given at that meeting. We next an article showing the spirit which prevails in Kentucky on this subject. The proper measures will, we are informed, be taken by the Commissioners, to ensure a full representation from Kentucky, in that Convention. We are gratified to be able to add, that several officers of the U. S. Engineers have volunteered their services in making the necessary explanations and surveys, and the Secretary of War will suffer all such as may be spared, to report themselves to the Commissioners, for this service. The best spirit indeed prevails every where to prevail, in reference to this great undertaking, and we confidently anticipate its final success.

Rail Road Meeting.—At a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Legislature, (friendly to the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road), held at the Capitol, in Frankfort, on Monday the 29th of February, 1836, Gen. Thomas Morehead was called to the Chair, and Wm. Norvell, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly explained by the Chairman, it was on motion.

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. J. Crittenden, Hon. R. M. Johnson, Hon. Geo. Hardin, Hon. John Chambers, Hon. J. R. Fulkwood, Hon. John Calhoun, Hon. Samuel Nelson, Gen. James Taylor, Samuel Davies, Sen. J. H. Davis, Daniel Breech, C. A. Wickliffe, Sen. L. Helm, Martin Beatty, Wm. W. Southgate, Hon. Lusk, Hugh White, Sen. and Richard Horsford, be, and they are hereby, appointed Delegates, for and on behalf of the State of Kentucky, to meet and co-operate with the Delegates from South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee, at a General Convention, at Knoxville, on the 1st of July next; and there to take into consideration such matters in the Rail Road, aforesaid, as said Convention of Delegates may think proper and expedient.

Rail Road.—The Committee appointed by the Legislature to superintend the survey of the Cincinnati and Cincinnati Rail Road (to defray the expense of which \$10,000 were appropriated), met at Columbia for the purpose of performing that duty. The Committee consists of Gen. T. Y. Hayne, Hon. P. Noble, Col. Blanding, Gen. F. Jones, of Laurens, Dr. Thos. Smith, of Charleston, and Chas. Edmonston, of Charleston.—Telegraph.